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should be put in other branches. Segregation will be a large problem for the North to solve, though it is not yet realized in most quarters. Legally, colored and white are on the same ground, but in many cases there is not a real feeling of equality in the library.

Miss Rice, Chicago, feels that the Chicago Public Library has no problem to discuss. No separate branches are considered and work does not differ from that with foreigners. The branch in Abraham Lincoln Center has a fast growing colored patronage, with two colored assistants. There was some staff discomfort at first, but that has disappeared. Colored children do not seem to prefer the colored assistants above the white.

Miss Morgan, Cleveland, has a large branch located in a colored neighborhood, with a large percentage of colored readers.

William F. Yust, Rochester, N. Y., thinks there is no race problem there. The problem of control and management is bound to bring forth conflicting experiences in various localities. The varying success of governing boards indicates that advisory boards hold great possibilities of friction

and dissatisfaction. Such statistics as those collected in the recent questionnaire were recently asked for by Mr. Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation. There is possible action here for the round table—if such figures were available concrete help might be obtained at some future time.

The chairman presented the matter of organization into a permanent A. L. A. section and it was moved by Mr. Settle, Louisville, and seconded by Miss Ohr, Indianapolis, that such organization be effected. Discussion brought out a feeling that the matter was not yet ready for such a step. Some of the speakers thought the purpose could be served by a round table for at least another year, or that all difficulties would be cleared away after four or five years' round table discussion. Others deemed the problem too sectional in character to be regularly organized as an A. L. A. section. The motion was therefore amended in such manner as to instruct the chairman to ask the president of the A. L. A. for a round table next year, if thought necessary by her.

The amended motion was carried and the meeting adjourned. ERNESTINE ROSE.

WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN—ROUND TABLE

The Round Table on Work with the Foreign Born met on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, in the Y. W. C. A. auditorium, Detroit. In addition to interested librarians, there were present representatives from one Roumanian and three Polish newspapers.

M. C. Kozlowski, Polish vice-consul at Detroit, also attended the meeting and later contributed to the discussion.

The meeting opened with the following paper:

IS THE PUBLIC LIBRARY DEMOCRATIC?

BY MRS. ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER, *Cleveland Public Library; Chairman of Committee on Work with the Foreign Born*

The library suffers in its development from the fact that it did not originate as a democratic institution; on the contrary, it was most exclusive. In the period when only a few were *men* and the rest were chat-

tels, the library was a possession of an exclusive few; with the development of the universities, libraries became the workshop of the scholar; with general public education came the wider public use of libraries, but largely with a purely educational aspect; from being the workshop of a few great scholars they became the workshops of many students. But still the limitation was to the cultured class, and the library was essentially a class institution. Then the vision came of libraries not only as agencies of culture, but as agencies of utility. Business books came to our shelves, and business men came in after them; technical books, and workmen used them; cook books, and housewives used them. Our vision widened still further and we began to see the possibility of a book for every man,—a book that he could use, and the man using it. So we have library extension work and we measure our success by the proportion of actual

readers to the number of possible ones. When we do indeed have a book for every man, and the man using it, then the library truly will be democratic. And toward this goal we are progressing.

But to attain it there are two fundamental considerations necessary alike for the largest library and the smallest one: Have we the books that our public can use? And, Do they know that we have these books and do they feel free to use them?

To answer these questions with even approximate satisfaction, we must know our people, their educational development, and the land of their nativity. When the native tongue is another than English, then we come to that specific phase of library extension work which we call "Work with the Foreign Born." And we have this round table today, not because we are trying to do anything different from other libraries, but because in doing the same work we meet special problems.

First and all embracing is the problem of ignorance; ignorance on our part as to who the immigrant is; ignorance on his part as to what the public library is; ignorance on the part of library boards and—yes—even of librarians as to their duty to the community as a whole. An all too common civic condition was naïvely expressed by a librarian who said, "We have never done anything for the foreign born of our city because we have never had money enough to get all the books we need for ourselves." By "ourselves" she meant perhaps at most 40 per cent of the population of her city,—the 40 per cent which is accustomed to privilege, which looks for privilege as a right and which scarcely knows of the existence of the other 60 per cent. A library which takes this position has no claim to democratic standing. It is a class institution.

The same feeling is reflected in the tendency to place library buildings in centers of culture, where they will be easily accessible to the intellectually favored classes of the community. They should, on the contrary, be placed in the districts most needing light and there form nuclei for cultural development.

The librarian or the library board member who speaks of "ourselves" on the one

hand and the foreign born on the other would often be surprised to see where the library funds come from, if he were to examine the tax duplicate. "Ourselves" pay more taxes in bulk because we have more on which to be taxed; but less in proportion, because much of what we have is intangible, like stocks and bonds and personal property; while the immigrant on the contrary puts his savings into a home; and everywhere the small real estate owner carries an undue proportion of the taxes. Civic justice demands that he receive his share of the returns from those taxes.

The development of playgrounds has been exactly the reverse of the development of the library; libraries began at the top with those who could provide for themselves and are only gradually working down to those who need to be provided for; while playgrounds beginning as a public necessity for those suffering from their lack, have been adopted on their merits by the fortunate. If funds are insufficient let libraries, like playgrounds, go first to those who need them most.

Assuming then, that we have the library so situated as to make its use possible to the whole community both native and foreign born, we come directly to the practical question, what books can the immigrant use? The answer to this is determined by his nationality, his degree of opportunity in the Old World, and his working hours in the new one. It is merely begging the question to say that he ought to learn to read English. To say what the other fellow ought to do, then to feel oneself relieved of responsibility by his failure is a method of passing the buck as old as time itself. It is the librarian's favorite alibi. For years we said that business men ought to read poetry, and that mechanics ought to read history, but they didn't do it. The poetry and the history stood on our shelves and were read by a limited number of intellectuals, and the business man and the mechanic thought of the public library as a place where club women went to write their papers. Now that we have for the business man books that he can use, for the policeman books related to his job, and for other men books on their various interests, we

get the men into our libraries, and if we ourselves have profited by our own resources, the chances are good that we may tempt the student of salesmanship into a little poetry on the side. Let us always remember that the fisher of men must have bait.

For our immigrant let us have first by all means books to help him learn English, text books and "easy" books, and let us be generous with time when we discuss them with him. Then if we want the library to become any real part of his life, we must have books for his recreation,—which means books in his native tongue.

There are many people who have never tried it themselves who do not realize how hard it is to attain sufficient mastery of a foreign tongue to read it with ease and full understanding. These are the people who say glibly and with emphasis that the immigrant can understand American life and ideals only through American literature and that therefore he must read English. This demand is just about as reasonable as it would be to say that since the top of the window must be washed, the housewife must grow tall enough to reach it. She can't. Neither can the average immigrant acquire sufficient facility in English to read English as a recreation. I have myself studied Czech with considerable diligence, and for quite as much time as the average immigrant can give to English in his first two years in America; I read the Czech newspapers every day, but I am a long way from understanding all that they say; and when it is something of special interest to me, I go to an interpreter to assure myself of the exact shade of meaning,—whether the event was, will be, or might be if conditions were different. I have often got quite excited over something I saw in the paper, only to find that a qualifying or conditional clause made the meaning quite different from what I took it to be. And while I am really keen to read Czech literature, I see no prospect of ever getting time for the necessary concentrated effort. If I were transported to Czechoslovakia tomorrow and had to work eight or ten hours a day for my living, and had available only Czech literature, I should have to give up reading. Now then can I expect the

Czech immigrant to find rest and recreation in English?

Moreover there is the matter of literary taste. I confess without shame, since I know that a large part of the American public is with me, that my favorite novel is a love story with character development forming the basis of the plot, and with a happy ending. I cannot change this predilection so far as to choose for pleasure a psychological story with a suicide in every chapter. I shall never be able to do so and, to tell the truth, I don't want to. Neither do I expect the Russian who enjoys suicides to acquire a preference for happy endings. The Pole's literary taste is for the historical novel, based on the history which is a part of his soul,—the history of Poland. The ideal of the Czech reader is the simple tale *Babicka*, the tale of common things and of every day virtues. These tastes are good, they are a part of the immigrant's very self, and they can be satisfied only in his own literature. They are based, too, upon conditions which he understands. Hugh Walpole said in a recent *Bookman* that the average Englishman cannot care for *My Antonia* for example, because he has no conception of the social conditions which make it possible. If this is true of the English who are our own kin, how much more must it be true of the continental European whose native social conditions were as remote from ours as the poles are from each other?

These are not all but some of the reasons why the library in an immigrant community must have books in the native tongue of its constituents. How to obtain those books in consideration of the difficulties of the time, forms a topic on this afternoon's program.

Our second consideration fundamental to democratic use of the library is: Do the public know that we have books which they can use and do they feel free to use them? Here is where every librarian has full scope for originality, ingenuity, social talent and personal influence. Few workers give sufficient recognition to that quality of shyness, timidity, conservatism, or whatever you call it, which keeps so many people from trying anything new. The number of people who have lived across the street from the library

for five or ten years, and have never been in it,—they know not why—is appalling. The very idea of an institution overwhelms them. They think it must be something formidable and they wait for a future time to get up their nerve in order to make the plunge.

We have been at fault in this, through our very modesty. As librarians we have thought it more modest and more professional to efface ourselves as individuals and present to the public our institutions. Any publicity man will tell us that this is a mistake. The thing of first interest to every human being is the human being. An institution is popular as it reflects the spirit of the human beings who compose it; and the way to make an institution popular is to extend, widen and popularize the acquaintance, the connections and the interests of the persons who make up the institution. In an immigrant community this is especially important, because the immigrant is, far more than the American, timid, diffident, lacking in self-confidence. He is also to a large degree paralyzed by the sense of social inferiority which was a part of his very being in the Old World. It is instinctive with him to step aside, hat in hand, for the "gentleman", to whom all good things of right belong. The idea that in America they belong equally to him is one that comes slowly, and it is most easily built up on a basis of personal acquaintance. The librarian who wishes to extend understanding of the library in an immigrant community will make her most effective connections by attending the immigrant's own cultural activities. Appreciation is the key that unlocks all doors, as the heroine said in *His official fiancée*, and the immigrant is hungry for appreciation. Therefore express it. Do not sit modestly in the back seat and sneak out before the play is over. Make yourself sufficiently conspicuous so that your presence may be noted; after the performance make it a point to congratulate every one available, the officers of the society, those who took part, every one who seems to have a proprietary interest. Then when you have learned from attendance at such affairs what the resources of the group are in the way of entertainment, plan for an evening enter-

tainment at the library. This can be varied according to local conditions. Sometimes, a number of societies of a single racial group will make up a program by giving a number each; when such a program is planned be very sure that all factions, both religious and political, are offered equal representation. In other communities or at other times it may be desirable to make up a program consisting of representative numbers furnished by different racial groups. As an Americanization stunt this is perhaps the best of all, since it brings all together on common ground, but for the library it does not offer the opportunity for intensive acquaintance which is possible when a single group is entertained. Such a program should always be followed by a social hour, and should be short enough so that the people will like staying a while. An hour and a half is the limit, an hour is better. Then let the library be thrown open, and the members of the staff as hostesses devote their full measure of social talent to interesting the guests. Many parents will be entertained in an exhibition of the books available for their children to read, others can be shown books of interest to themselves personally, and all can be made to feel the atmosphere of hospitality. To such an occasion much distinction is added by presenting as the guest of honor a distinguished individual of the race entertained; this can be a European visitor on tour of this country, in which case all his countrymen will be delighted and proud to meet him, or it can be an official representative such as a consul in whose district the library is, or a visiting member of the legation. It will be found that these representatives are quite ready to take considerable trouble to be present on such an occasion, and their presence gives the library a distinction in the eyes of their countrymen which is of inestimable value. To plan such an affair is not so difficult as it seems:—a little shoving round of the furniture, flowers, a polite request to the general public to make way for the special guests, best clothes on the part of the staff, and the festive air is achieved much more easily than seemed possible. And the sense of social triumph which follows has prob-

ably never been achieved by an American presented to a European court.

Finally, a word as to the illiterate immigrant or the immigrant whose literacy is so slight as to make it unlikely that he will ever find much use for library books. Can we make the library mean anything to him, and is it legitimate that we should spend our time and means trying to do so? Or are we limited definitely to our exclusive field of books and reading?

I believe that in this situation we can take a lead from the policy of the wise merchant, who figures good will as a definite asset. When he sells out he sells his "stock, fixtures, and good will", and the last has as recognized a commercial value as the other two. Let us then build up good will among even illiterates of our communities, by an atmosphere of hospitality, by helpfulness in furnishing assistance and information wherever needed, even though we may be straining a point to do so. The sense of social inferiority already mentioned will keep most of them from coming to us very often. It is for us always to remember that their illiteracy comes from lack of opportunity in the Old World, and that it was for opportunity that they came here. And their children will be our readers if the parents never can. Reputation is a curious thing. The school teacher who has a reputation as a disciplinarian has no special trouble with a new class. Her reputation is in the atmosphere somehow, and the pupils all know it when they come to her. So may the library win a reputation for friendliness, courtesy, helpfulness, hospitality and human interest,—and this reputation will permeate the atmosphere of the community without one's knowing how or why. When it is established, when literate and illiterate alike look to the library for "books, information and service", then is the library indeed a democratic institution.

The more specific difficulties of securing books in foreign languages were taken up in the discussion. The following persons contributed valuable ideas and material:

Pauline Reich of Cleveland reported on the Hungarian book situation.

Dr. Jacob Vorzimer of the Polish Book Importing Co. sent a written survey of the conditions of present day Polish book trade.

Dr. M. C. Kozlowski, Polish vice-consul at Detroit, added a few remarks which somewhat lightened the pessimistic view held by Dr. Vorzimer.

A letter on Yiddish publishers from Jennie Meyerowitz of New York, was then read.

Mrs. Alison B. Alessios of Chatham Square Library, New York, sent a written report on the Greek situation.

Mrs. Ledbetter informed the meeting that Boro Petrovic, 1561 E. 36th St., Cleveland, was qualified to give most valuable help in the selection of Serbian titles.

Dorothy Hurlbert told of an interesting experiment which the library in Hibbing, Minn., made to secure Serbian books from Belgrade.

A letter was read from the Roumanian Educational Bureau, 3133 Broadway, New York, offering to supply Roumanian books free to libraries in proportion to the Roumanian population.

Finally Mrs. A. H. Watterson, formerly in charge of the order department of the Cleveland Public Library, read an inclusive list of dealers in foreign books:

Arabic

J. Raphael, 72 Trinity Place, New York City.

Mokarzel, 74 Greenwich, New York City.

Bohemian

F. Topic, Ferdinandova, Trida 11, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

R. O. Szalatnay, 542 E. 79th St., New York City.

Croatian

Yosip Marohnic, 1420 E. Ohio St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Revali, Buda-Pest.

Danish

Danish Book Concern, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Bonnier Publishing House, 561 Third Ave., New York City.

Dutch

N. Eerdmans Sevensma, 513 Eastern Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids.

Martinus Nijhoff, 9 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.

Finnish

Finnish Book Concern, Hancock, Mich.

Finnish Soc. Publ. Co., 48 Wallace Ave., Fitchburg, Mass.

French

Brentano, 27th and Broadway, New York City.

J. Terquem, 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

German

G. E. Stechert, 151 W. 25th St., New York City.

Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, Germany.

F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, Germany.

Koelling and Klappenbach, Chicago, Ill.

Hungarian

Revai, Testverek, Buda-Pest, Hungary.

Franklin Tarsulat, Buda-Pest, Hungary.

Szent Istvan Tarsulat, Buda-Pest, Hungary.

(Religious books.)

Italian

Bernard Seeber, 20 Via Tornabouni, Florence, Italy.

Lithuanian

A. Olszewski, 3252 S. Halsted St., Chicago.

J. J. Pauksztis and Co., 120 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Modern Greek

Atlas, 25 Madison St., New York City.

Atlantis, 113 West 31st St., New York City.

Greek American News Co., 48 Madison St., New York City.

National Herald, New York City.

Polish

Polish Book Importing Co., 83 Second Ave., New York City. Dr. Vorzimer.

A. Kroch, Chicago.

Gebetner and Wolff, Warsaw, Poland.

B. K. Gebert, ed. *Glos Robotniczy*, 5937 Michigan Ave., Detroit.

Roumanian

P. Axelrad, 72 Greenwich St., New York City.

Roumanian Educational Bureau, 3133 Broadway, New York City. (Books free to libraries.)

Russian

Max N. Maisel, 424 Grand St., New York City.

Gurivitch, 202 East Broadway, New York City.

Scandinavian—Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
Albert Bonnier Pub. House, 561 Third Ave., New York.

Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Ill.

Augustana Book Concern, 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Nordiska bokhandeln, Stockholm, Sweden.

Serbian

Bozo Rankovich, 249 E. 71st St., New York City.

Yova Yovanovich, Serbian Book Store, 621 S. 3rd St., Steelton, Pa.

Revai, Buda-Pest.

Peter Ginovich, 598 Tenth Ave., New York City.

Slovak

F. Topic, Ferdinandova, Trida 11, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

Arnost L. Krizan, 2019 S. Union St., Chicago.

Slovenian

Glas Naroda, 82 Cortlandt St., New York City.

Revai, Buda-Pest.

Spanish

Libreria General de Victoriano Suarez, Apartado, No. 32, Madrid, Spain.

Yiddish and Hebrew

Max N. Maisel, 424 Grand St., New York City.

Yiddish Literary Pub. Co., 439 Grand St., New York.

M. Gurivitch, 202 E. Broadway, New York City.

Hebrew Publishing Co., 85 Canal St., New York.

S. Druckerman, 50 Canal St., New York City.

Stybel Publishing House, 114 Fifth Ave., New York.

General Dealers

Lemcke and Buechner, 30 W. 27th St., New York City.

Brentano.

G. E. Stechert.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE FOREIGN BORN

By ESTHER JOHNSTON, Librarian, Seward Branch, New York Public Library

Work with foreigners which has developed in different ways throughout the country rests in every case upon what we have

to offer the foreigner when he is drawn to the library. We have depended for some time upon books in the native tongue of the immigrant not only to attract him to the library but to keep him in touch with the heritage of his own race. We find that foreigners who are drawn to the library to get books in their own language are the most alert to turn to the English for a better understanding of American life. But the acquiring of English is a laborious process, and the alert foreigner, as well as his slower compatriot, wishes in his first months in this country to learn something more of it than he can gather in one-syllable primers. This he can do only through the medium of his own language, and through lack of proper books, the libraries find themselves seriously handicapped in satisfying this intelligent and desirable interest.

The Committee on Work with the Foreign Born of the New York Library Association has been interested for two years in securing the translation of American books into foreign languages, especially those languages most in use among the immigrants of today. This interest has been shared and the plans cordially approved by the A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born.

The Committee considers this work of encouraging the interpretation of America through the literatures of our immigrants of national importance to libraries and a considerable factor in our work with the foreign born. There are two ways in which it may be carried out. The first is through the encouragement of existing agencies—the foreign publisher, the foreign press and immigrant societies—to undertake the translation of such American books as have a strong appeal to the foreigner and in which he has shown his interest. The second way is through the formation of large committees, chiefly those interested in Americanization, which will be able to collect money and to underwrite the whole project. The first method, while much less spectacular, seems the wiser one, calculated for better results. It seems the natural thing for the American Library Association to encourage such translations and to work through existing agencies, securing the interest and aid of

the foreign language press and foreign societies.

During 1921 the New York Committee on Work with the Foreign Born secured from libraries in foreign or partly foreign communities a list of about fifty titles considered especially desirable for translation. Some of these titles are popular in the foreign languages in which they are already available. Some represent phases of American life that should be made available to the foreign born even before they learn English.

This list was not intended for a complete one, but for a suggestive one only. No special racial group was considered, but the general needs and interests of foreigners. There would inevitably be many differences of opinion about individual titles, and the list was freely criticized and amended at the New York Library Association conference at Ithaca in 1921. It was afterward published in the library periodicals, and further suggestions were asked for it. The selection was based as much as possible upon the desire of the Committee to suggest books that reflect a true America for foreigners as it is reflected for Americans, and not through an entirely optimistic and extravagant propaganda that sometimes leads to bitterness and disillusion.

During 1922 the Committee has tried to encourage the translation of books into Yiddish, hoping to have better results by concentrating efforts upon one language. Yiddish is the language poorest in translations from American literature. The influx of Yiddish-speaking immigrants from southeastern Europe makes this dearth a serious consideration in our work with Russian and Polish Jews.

One of the best publishers of Yiddish books has already in translation two books on the list—Hawthorne's *Scarlet letter* and Harte's *Luck of Roaring Camp*. On account of the bad season, the publisher had considered it necessary to postpone the publication of these books for about two years. While these titles were not ones that the Committee would have chosen for first translation, we felt that their publication should be encouraged, and hastened if possible. Since the copyrights had expired, their publica-

tion has not the difficulties to be encountered with other titles such as Mark Twain's books and others for which rights are most jealously guarded.

The Committee circularized the libraries interested in work with foreigners, asking advance subscriptions for these and three other titles which were especially needed—Muzzey's *American history*, Charnwood's *Lincoln*, and Garland's *Son of the Middle Border*. No attempt was made to approach the American publishers of these last three books, as we wished to convince them of a definite demand before asking them to make any royalty concessions. Although the response from libraries was not as large as we had hoped for, it is an indication of library needs, and we were able to assure the publisher of about 225 advance subscriptions for any of the five titles. He considered this encouraging enough to proceed with the *Scarlet letter* and *Luck of Roaring Camp* which will soon be ready, and to make application for Muzzey's *American history*.

There is at present no one-volume history of the United States in Yiddish. The Yiddish publisher and the Committee have asked Ginn & Company to waive the royalty rights for the first edition of two thousand copies, in view of the more restricted sale of Yiddish books than of books in French or German. Dr. Muzzey assured a member of the Committee of his willingness to have the book translated. Ginn & Company have been favorably impressed with the idea, and are inclined to regard the publication of the book from the Americanization rather than the commercial point of view. While an agreement has not yet been reached, we feel hopeful that Ginn & Company will help to make this book available for Yiddish readers. We shall then have a precedent for other American publishers. In approaching them it will be possible to show a definite demand for these translations as evidenced in advance library subscriptions. The Committee wishes to give publicity to the translations both to the library world and to Jewish organizations interested in work with immigrants.

While only one publisher, Max Maisel of New York City, is at present engaged in the work of these translations, it is not pro-

posed to limit the encouragement of translations to one publisher if others are interested. Mr. Maisel is well known for his efforts to raise the standard of translations into Yiddish. He has replaced some of the mutilated translations of continental books by good texts, and he has been constantly interested in the possibility of presenting American life in Yiddish to non-English-speaking people. He has wanted for some time to publish translations in an "American Library".

Florence King of New York, librarian during the war of Army Hospital No. 3, has been much interested in the work of the Committee, and of possible translations into foreign languages. She is at present in Italy, and writes of her experiences at the Book Fair at Florence. She found that the Polish publishers were greatly interested in translations from American literature, and were eager for suggestions of books that might be as popular as *Little women* and *Little men* have proved in Poland. Miss King has made connections which should be valuable in furthering the translations into Polish and Italian.

The Committee hopes that this work which it has started in a small way may be eventually taken over by the American Library Association and that libraries throughout the country will support the undertaking as generously as possible.

At the close of the discussion, the following report was read:

TENTATIVE LIST OF BOOKS REPRESENTING AMERICAN LIFE, DESIRABLE FOR TRANSLATION
INTO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Alcott, L. M. *Little women*. Little.
Antin, Mary. *Promised land*. Houghton.
Atherton, Gertrude. *Conqueror*. Macmillan.

Baker & Ware. *Municipal government of the City of New York*. Ginn.

Bazalgette, Leon. *Life of Walt Whitman*. Doubleday.

Beard, C. A., & Bagley, W. C. *History of the American people*.

Cather, Willa. *My Antonia*. Houghton.
Charnwood. *Lincoln*. Holt.

Churchill, Winston. *The crisis*. Macmillan.

Clemens, S. L. *Huckleberry Finn*. Harper.

Clemens, S. L., *Life on the Mississippi*. Harper.

Clemens, S. L. *Tom Sawyer*. Harper.

Constitution of the United States and Declaration of Independence.

Cooper, J. F. *Last of the Mohicans*. Putnam.

Dana, E. L., and Carr, J. F. *Makers of America*. Immigrant Pub. Society.

Emerson, R. W. *Essays*. Houghton.

Fisher, D. C. *Bent twig*. Holt.

Fiske, J. *War of Independence*. Houghton.

Ford, P. L. *Honorable Peter Stirling*. Holt.

Franklin, B. *Autobiography*. Lippincott.

Garland, Hamlin. *Son of the Middle Border*. Macmillan.

Hagedorn, Hermann. *Boy's life of Roosevelt*. Harper.

Hale, E. E. *Man without a country*. Little.

Harte, Bret. *Luck of Roaring Camp*. Houghton.

Harte, Bret. *Outcasts of Poker Flat*. Ginn.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. *Scarlet letter*. Stokes.

Howells, W. D. *Rise of Silas Lapham*. Houghton.

Hughes, R. O. *Community civics*. Allyn & Bacon.

Husband, Joseph. *Americans by adoption*. Atlantic Monthly Press.

Irving, Washington. *Sketch book*. Putnam.

Jackson, H. H. *Ramona*. Little.

Jewett, S. O. *Country of pointed firs*. Houghton.

Nicolay, Helen. *Boy's life of Abraham Lincoln*. Century.

London, Jack. *Call of the wild*. Macmillan.

London, Jack. *Martin Eden*. Macmillan.

Muir, John. *Story of my boyhood and youth*. Houghton.

Muzzey. *American history*. Ginn.

Norris, Frank. *The pit*. Doubleday.

Page, T. N. *Red Rock*. Scribner.

Paine, A. B. *Boy's life of Mark Twain*. Harper.

Parker, C. H. *An American Idyll*. Atlantic Monthly Press.

Parkman, F. *Oregon trail*. Little.

Poe, E. A. *Prose tales*. Crowell.

Poole, Ernest. *Harbor*. Macmillan.

Porter, Sydney. *Four million*. Doubleday.

Porter, Sydney. *Heart of the West*. Doubleday

Riis, Jacob. *Making of an American*. Macmillan.

Roosevelt, Theodore. *Strenuous life*. Century.

Shaw, A. H. *Story of a pioneer*. Harper.

Stockton, F. H. *Lady or the tiger*. Scribner.

Stowe, H. B. *Uncle Tom's cabin*. Houghton.

Tarkington, Booth. *Penrod*. Harper.

Washington, Booker T. *Up from slavery*. Doubleday.

Wharton, Edith. *Ethan Frome*. Scribner.

Whitman, Walt. *Leaves of grass*. Duton.

Wister, Owen. *Virginian*. Macmillan.

Wister. *Seven ages of Washington*. Macmillan.

The Committee on Work with the Foreign Born of the New York Library Association asks for your criticism and suggestions. Many other titles have been considered and held over as the Committee wished to keep this a small list of books whose appeal was universal.

ESTHER JOHNSTON,
Chairman.

This report was followed by some discussion which resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

The A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born wishes to go on record as approving the work of the Committee on Work with the Foreign Born of the New York Library Association, in the matter of securing the translation of American books into foreign languages. The secretary of this meeting is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the chairman of the Committee of the New York Library Association. The A.L.A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born recommends the translation, into Yiddish, Polish and Italian, of Anna Howard Shaw's *Story of a Pioneer*.

It was further

Voted, That the secretary of the A.L.A. give sufficient space to cover adequately the material brought out in the present meeting in the printed *Proceedings* of the A.L.A.

JOSEPHINE GRATIAA,
Secretary.